

AF FOPM 112-PAR

APPROVED 1 JUNE 1948

COUNTRY GERMANY		REPORT NO. 51A-9352-A	(LEAVE BLANK)
<b>AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT</b>			
SUBJECT Area Description of SVERDLOVSK			
AREA REPORTED ON SVERDLOVSK, USSR		FROM (Agency) 7050 AISW (USAF)	
DATE OF REPORT 16 Dec 53 - 24 Feb 54	DATE OF INFORMATION FROM Dec 48 TO Sep 53		EVALUATION P-6
PREPARED BY (Officer) A. P. MAREYDT, Lt.Col., USAF		SOURCE (McBee Number) 272011	
REFERENCES (Control number, directive, previous report, etc., as applicable) (M-6-54, Rpt A)			
SUMMARY: (Enter concise summary of report. Give significance in final one-sentence paragraph. List inclusions at lower left. Begin text of report on AF Form 112-Part II.)			
<p>I. <u>PREAMBLE</u>: SOURCE was interned in the penal camp # 6118/H (Pt 8) in SVERDLOVSK (5650N-6038E) from October 1948 to January 1949 and worked as a general constr laborer in the chemical equipment plant (Pt 10). SOURCE was again in SVERDLOVSK but confined in jail from February 1951 to July 1951. SOURCE was second time interned in penal camp (Pt 8) from July 1953 to September 1953 and worked as a general laborer in the transformer station (Pt 9). SOURCE gained the following info through personal observation unless otherwise stated.</p> <p>II. <u>LIST OF INSTALLATIONS AND POINTS OF INTEREST</u>:</p> <p>Ref is made to incl # 1, this report, overlay of USAF TCC 0156-9999-4-25 of SVERDLOVSK, on which SOURCE identified the following points:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>PENAL CAMP</u>. # 6118/O. Non-permanent. Camp for convicted PWs, so called war criminals. SOURCE knew from fellow prisoners of the penal camp (Pt 8) that about 20 Spanish prisoners of the former BLUE DIVISION, who were not convicted and some POLES were among the prisoners. Inmates repatriated in September 1953, as SOURCE knew from former inmates whom SOURCE met in transit camp in GERMANY on his own repatriation.</li> <li>2. <u>RUBBER PRODUCTS PLANT</u>. Proper name "R.T.I." Meaning of abbreviation unknown to SOURCE. SOURCE worked there for one week in August 1953 on constr of new administration bldg located out of plant on northwestern side. Area of new administration bldg was to be included into plant area after completion of bldg. SOURCE did not know info on plant. Administration bldg was four-story, stuccoed cinderstone bldg with gable roof, not yet covered as of August 1953. About 50 x 15 x 12 m. Corridors had wooden floors; concrete stairs, iron railings. Windows about 130 x 180 cm spaced every 1 m. Exterior load bearing walls about 30 cm thick. Wooden roof struts. Plant was strongly guarded by industrial police in blue uniform, armed with sub machine guns, carbines or pistols. SOURCE did not know details on production or other conditions.</li> <li>3. <u>AIRFIELD</u>. Refer to Report B.</li> <li>4. <u>MILITARY BARRACKS</u>. Two bldgs, both two-story, stuccoed brick with gable roof, covered with corrugated slabs of asbestos-concrete. One bldg U-shaped with two wings of about 60 m length, central wing about 25 m, all about 12 m wide and 7m high. The other smaller bldg was probably administration bldg. Barracks housed AAA unit. Guns covered with canvas were to be seen on yard of barracks. Guns had about 8 cm caliber. No firing noticed in SVERDLOVSK area. About 20 guns were to be seen.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <p>INCLS.</p> <p># 1 Overlay of SVERDLOVSK</p> <p># 2 Memory Sketch of the Plant Layout of the Chemical Equipment Plant in SVERDLOVSK</p>			
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5. ROAD BRIDGE. Steel constructed. About 25 x 15 m and 2 m high above normal water level. Two reinforced concrete abutments and one concrete pillar, no superstructures, no sidewalks. One rather low protecting concrete wall along each side. Roadway asphalted. Carrying cap unknown to SOURCE, but was rather high according to his opinion.

6. PARK. So called culture park. Enclosed by wooden fence. One swimming pool located therein. Park about 300 m square, and forest located north and north-east of it. Mostly fir trees.

7. ROAD. Newly constructed from 1950 to 1953. About 30 m total width, two sidewalks each 3 m wide, paved with concrete slabs. Two asphalted roadway lanes, each 10 m wide, one footpath in center 4 m wide with young birch trees along each side. Electric lamps spaced about every 30 m along both sides of road, two lamps installed on each post. Six-story ribbon type stuccoed brick bldgs with shops on ground floor and apartments on upper floors located along both sides of road and partly still under constr as of September 1953. Gable roofs covered with slabs of asbestos-concrete.

8. PENAL CAMP. # 6118/H. Non-permanent. Had 700 inmates as of September 1953, all convicted PWs except about 30 Spanish prisoners who were not convicted. SOURCE knew from some of the Spanish prisoners that four of them were communists of the Spanish civil war and kept in penal camps since 1936 without conviction. The Dutch journalist LINDHORST, born in 1916, a former SS officer, was three times convicted to 25 years. About 20 inmates were repatriated in September 1953, others were transferred before and camp refilled by inmates of penal camp (Pt 1). Camp remained active with about 700 inmates in September 1953.

9. TRANSFORMER STATION. Single-story, stuccoed cinderstone bldg with with gable roof, covered with slabs of reinforced concrete, one layer of crushed slag of about 20 cm thickness and additional concrete layer of about 1 cm, tarpaper on surface. About 15 m square and 12 m high. One reinforced concrete foundation block of about 10 x 6 x 5 m was being constructed inside. SOURCE heard from Russian laborers that a rectifier was to be installed on it. One two-story, stuccoed cinderstone bldg with same roof as of aforementioned bldg and about 40 x 15 x 18 m housed switch stations. Eastern third part of bldg had only one story and was about 4 m lower than other part. SOURCE worked on coating walls inside and outside and did not know details on equipment to be installed in bldg. SOURCE only saw on wooden crates that equipment was supplied from SZG.

Eight oil transformers each of about 3 m height and 1 1/2 m diameter, spaced every 3 m were installed in line on transformer yard beside bldg. One high tension power line led to this station. Last steel truss tower located close outside the installation, had two cross bars. SOURCE believed that four cables each of about 20 mm diameter and one ground cable were installed. Ground cable had probably same diameter as current leading cables according to SOURCE's opinion. Insulators had about 25 cm diameter, each consisted of about eight petticoats. Cables of high tension line not yet connected to this installation as of September 1953.

10. CHEMICAL EQUIPMENT PLANT. "URAL KHMASH" - meaning URALS Chemical Machinery. SOURCE did not know production of plant and did not observe any supply or output. All RR freight cars entering or leaving plant were accompanied by members of plant police, if they did not only supply construction material. Sound of working machine tools could be heard from old bldgs, and large quantities of steel shavings from lathes stored on scrap dumps. SOURCE entered plant occasionally from July to September 1953 when working in transformer station (Pt 9).

Ref is made to incl # 2, this report, a Tracing of SOURCE's Memory Sketch of the plant layout of the Chemical Equipment Plant in SVERDLOVSK.

Remark: Old bldgs shown on sketch in dotted lines had no constructional changes subsequent to COG, and SOURCE had no info on their equipment or production.

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A. COAL BIN. Reinforced concrete constructed with shed roof sloping to the west, covered with corrugated slabs of asbestos-concrete. Exterior walls about 30 cm thick. No regular windows, only some small opening in walls. One bridge type grab crane installed north of bldg. Coal supplied by rail to dump between crane rails and conveyed into coal bin by crane. Coal fell from bin on trucks to be supplied to boiler station of plant.

B. BLDG. Single-story, plain brick with gable roof, covered with reinforced concrete slabs, one 15 cm thick layer of crushed stone, another 3 to 4 cm thick concrete layer and on surface a layer of corrugated slabs of asbestos-concrete. One KAHN type skylight in longitudinal direction. Windows about  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 3$  m, spaced every 2 m. Floor concrete paved, some foundation blocks for machinery were to be seen, but no equipment installed as of September 1953.

C. BLDG. Single-story, stuccoed brick, painted light yellow, deck roof, sheet metal covered. Exterior walls about 40 cm thick. Windows about  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 3$  m, spaced every 2 m. Two lines of sheet metal vents each of about 40 cm diameter and spaced every 2 m installed on roof in north-southern direction. Windows painted blue. Bldg Off Limits to PWs and all laborers of other sections. Guarded by plant police. SOURCE saw from outside that one guard room located in bldg inside of each entrance on southern side of bldg. Special permit beside plant pass was needed to enter bldg. SOURCE only noticed that laborers entered and left bldg at shift changes, not during shifts. No work clothing of laborers noticed, no supply or shipment. Mainly young men were employed in bldg. Must have made more money than laborers of other plant sections, because were on the average better dressed and some owned motor cycles. No special odor or sound noticed from bldg. SOURCE and fellow PWs tried several times to find out production in bldg, but Russian laborers did not give info about. SOURCE thought that most laborers of other plant sections also did not know character and production of bldg.

D. BLDG. Single-story, stuccoed brick, painted yellow, low-pitched, gable roof, covered with corrugated slabs of asbestos-concrete. Two windows of about 120 x 200 cm in western wall, one smaller in each short wall, none in eastern wall. No vents on roof, no equipment known to SOURCE. Oval steel containers about of the shape of external aircraft fuel tanks but with more rounded tips, about 3 m long and 40 cm largest diameter were sometimes stored outside bldg. No valves or screws noticed on them, but had white inscription as ring on one end and unknown numbers.

E. MACHINE SHOP. Single-story, plain brick bldg with steel constructed shed roof, sloping to the west and one monitor along eastern edge of bldg. Roof had same cover as bldg (Pt 10-B). Concrete paved floor. No partition walls, no steel girders. Brick pillars constructed in line almost through middle of bldg in longitudinal direction to carry crane rails. Section west of brick pillars was somewhat larger than eastern section. Overhead crane of about 3 tons lifting cap installed in eastern section, no rails available in western section. Two lines of steel framed windows, each about  $2 \times 3$  m, spaced every  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m, in all exterior walls. One sliding gate in each short side, two smaller doors beside each gate. No equipment installed as of September 1953, but screws for machinery protruded out of concrete floor.

F. TOWER. Steel truss work with brick wall panels. About 10 m higher than boiler station bldg. Platform with steel rail on top. Steel ladder led outside around tower to platform. Some small windows in towers, contents unknown. SOURCE thought that tower had to serve as observation post for fire brigade. Some constr work still being done on tower as of September 1953.

G. MACHINE SHOP. Same constructional details and size as of Pt 10-E, but no crane rails installed. Some milling machines and some lathes of US make on which SOURCE could not give detailed info. SOURCE saw English inscriptions and remark about US origin of machine tools on their wooden crates.

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H. GARAGE BLDG. Single-story, stuccoed cinderstone, sheet metal shed roof. Several sheet metal sliding gates in eastern side. About 14 stalls separated by brick partition walls. Yard east of bldg rolled, but not artificially surfaced.

I. MACHINE SHOP. Same constructional details and shape as of Pt 10-E, but no crane rails and no other equipment installed as of September 1953. Steel screws of about 1 1/2 inch diameter protruded out of floor.

J. MACHINE SHOP. Same constructional details and other conditions as of Pt 10-I, but screws for machine tools were smaller. Two repair pits in southern part of western section of bldg, one behind the other. Each about 150 cm wide and same depth, 12 m long. No rails installed in any new bldg.

K. FIRE BRIGADE STATION. Three-story, stuccoed brick with low-pitched, gable roof, sheet metal covered. Garages with four fire engines of Russian make on ground floor. Rest rooms for fire brigade personnel on upper floors. Fire fighting training performed every day in southwestern part of plant area.

L. CONSTR LOT. Excavations made in this area for two bldgs and constr of foundations started in July 1953. SOURCE could not estimate dimensions of foundations, but constr lot covered about 100 x 30 m. The two foundations established parallel to each other in longitudinal direction. No PWs employed on constr work. Cellars constructed for both bldgs. Reinforcing steel rods protruded out of foundation walls, where concrete pillars were to be constructed in exterior walls. Cinderstones were supplied to constr lot.

M. ADMINISTRATION BLDG. Three-story, stuccoed cinderstone bldg with shed roof, sheet metal covered. Porch with several concrete pillars and pediment on the top on southern side of bldg. Windows about 120 x 200 cm, spaced every 2 1/2 m bldg; was in operation when SOURCE returned to SVERDLOVSK in July 1953.

## III. GENERAL INFO:

SOURCE heard from arrested soldiers in jail in SVERDLOVSK that one whole army was stationed in city. SOURCE knew from guard personnel and Russian laborers that Commanding General was MARSHAL SHUKOV until the beginning of 1952. SHUKOV was said to have been deported then, successor was MARSHAL TIMISHENKO who was still in charge as of September 1953. SOURCE knew from inhabitants that SHUKOV became member of Supreme Soviet after BERIA's downfall.

When SOURCE was in jail from February to July 1951, he met there one US and one British subject. The American was PUSHKAN, James, born 1916 in MANCHURIA as a son of a Manchurian mother and American father who lived there as a merchant. PUSHKAN was about 6 feet tall, blonde, blue eyes, spoke perfectly English, French and Russian, broken German. Told SOURCE that he joined US Navy with 20 years, served as a Lieutenant (Nav.) on a cruiser during WW II. Went as a civilian to SHANGHAI (3115N-12129E) after the end of the war and travelled to SHENYANG (MUKDEN) (4151N-12325E) in 1950 to look for his parents. Was arrested by Soviets and convicted to 15 years imprisonment. Was transferred from jail in city to unknown camp in May 1951.

British subject AGINSKI, Soja, born 1909 in VLADIVOSTOK (4308N-13154E). His parents fled from RUSSIA after WW I and lived in ENGLAND where he himself studied law. Was military judge with Major rank in British Navy. Spoke perfectly Russian and well German. Was captured in unknown place in CHINA, where he lived illegally after WW II. Wore civilian clothing in jail but still owned one British uniform coat with zipper. AGINSKI was also convicted to 15 years imprisonment and transferred to unknown camp together with PUSHKAN.

SOURCE met in jail in SVERDLOVSK during the spring 1951 Soviet 1st Lt. KILUK, Volodiy, born in March 1920 in YEVPATORIYA (4512N-3324E), a Cossack. Deserted from RED ARMY to German troops in 1944 and cooperated with German intelligence service. Captured by Soviets at the end of the war, convicted to 20 years imprisonment. Explained his presence in SVERDLOVSK with the fact that he was needed by local court as a witness. KILUK told SOURCE that he was inmate and camp commander of a penal camp on the ARCTIC OCEAN coast. A new town named NARILSK (coordinates unknown) was

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established there from 1944 to 1951. Name of new town was not mentioned on any map according to KILUK's explanation, because it was a restricted and secret area. About 60,000 convicts and deported people lived there. NARILSK had a seaport on ARCTIC OCEAN which was free of ice for three months during the summer. Temperature during the winter was sometimes minus 60 degrees Centigrade, but camps there had priority in supply of food and clothing, and KILUK told SOURCE that general living conditions were somewhat better there than in other camps. Mountains of 1,000 and 2,000 m height were located about 5 to 6 km south of NARILSK, and higher mountains still further south, only to be seen on clear days. NARILSK was said to have been the most important uranium mining center in USSR. Copper ore, magnesite, bauxite, gold and coal were also mined there. KILUK mentioned that German, Austrian, French, Danish, Japanese, Chinese and Korean political prisoners were among the camp inmates. Female prisoners also in camp in separate barracks. Most convicts had no connection with relatives, and nobody returned from there to other camps in USSR. KILUK stated that he was transferred to NARILSK by a 24 hrs flight to the north-east from KRASNOYARSK (5602N-9248E), with three intermediate landings in unknown places and a following 24 hrs boat trip. Port of embarkation unknown. One airfield was present near NARILSK and had heavy traffic by twin engined aircraft of DOUGLAS type. Main part of mined products in NARILSK stored up during the winter and shipped by boat during the summer. Ore concentrating plants and smelters were present in NARILSK as SOURCE claimed to have heard from KILUK. One thermal electric power plant also available but inadequate and was to be enlarged. Aluminum plant was not yet available. Number of prisoners in NARILSK area was to be doubled within one year.

SOURCE also met in jail during the spring 1951 PESNIKEVICH, Antony, born 1926 in MINSK (5350N-2735E). Went to Germany in 1943 and attended SS school for young Russians in DRESDEN (5103N-1345E). Returned to USSR in 1945, drafted to RED ARMY in 1947 and detached to YAROSLAVL (5735N-3950E) intelligence school because of his good knowledge of German. Told SOURCE that school housed in new barracks, pupils were officer candidates and wore red shoulder boards with one about 15 mm wide golden vertical strip. Pupils were trained in sabotage, as parachuters, in German and English and European behaviour. Some of them were detailed to SZG for special training. General trend of education was for employment as agent in western Germany. PESNIKEVICH was arrested in 1949 because his file card was found with the documents of the DRESDEN school. Was convicted to 25 years imprisonment because of cooperation with the Germans. Germans from SZG were also employed as instructors in YAROSLAVL.

SOURCE knew from ethnic Germans in city that SVERDLOVSK had about 3½ millions inhabitants, most of them had been deported and forced to stay there. Inhabitants allowed to travel around 15 km beyond city outskirts without special permit. Guards of milisiya checked occasionally identification cards of inhabitants in city. SOURCE knew from fellow prisoners that about five or six URAL MASH plants were located in city. Produced tanks, tractors, war materials. Bldgs in center of city rather modern, outskirts had low and poor bldgs, many of them wood constructed. Streets in center asphalted and equipped with traffic lamps. SOURCE knew from inhabitants that only one old cathedral was still used in city as church. One church in southeastern suburb was used as a garage for trolley buses. City was administration center for many penal camps in vicinity, 13 jails located in city proper, as SOURCE knew from Soviet guards. SOURCE was told by a Soviet MGB officer whom SOURCE met in jail during the spring of 1951 that judges received 2,000 Rubles premium for each individual they convicted to 25 years imprisonment.

*For Matthew Warren Capt USAF*  
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